Muuatee[1] differs from **the blubber of the** Whale **io that there** is no free oil anywhere.[2]

The skeleton of the **Sirenia** is strong and **massive, thus** contrasting **with** the loosely-textured bones of the Cetacea. The cervical vertebrae arc, **as** a **rule, free,** but the second and third are fused in ***Matmtvs*** and **the** extinct ***Ifalitherium.*** It Is **noteworthy** that **iu *Ithytina*** the cervical **vertebrae** have the exceedingly thin centra that characterises the neck **vertebrae in Whales. The** ribs are **most of** them, **firmly** articulated by two **heads.** The breast-bone is generally **reduced, as iu Whales**; and bat few ribs are **attached** thereto. The vertebrae, **moreover,** are well locked together **by zyj^apophyses,** and **not** loosely **attached** as in **"Whales,**

The shoulder blade **is** long and narrow, and not unlike **that** of the Seals. It is totally unlike the **peculiarly-modified** scapula of the **Whale** trite. But, as in the latter, **there** are no clavicles.

The hind-limbs are only represented **by the** pelvis; and this is **a ru'.liini'ntury structure,** varying, **however,** in the degree of its **degeneration. That of the extinct *JETalitherium*** recalls the pelvis of the Ilor«|iixii. There is a single **triradiate boue with** an aeeta-**bulur cavity for the rudiment of the femur** in the centre; it suggests that here the three normal **elements** of **the** pelvis have become fused into a single "bone* In the Uogong there are two small **bones** GO. each side.

The Manatees ***(ATanatu-s)*** [3] are found in the fresh-waters and along the Atlantic coasts of South America and Africa, **It** appears that there are four species, of which one only is **African,** the others **American.** Report asserts the former occurrence **of** this genus on the shores of St. Helena.

The Manatee is provided with only six cervical vertebrae, a fact which distinguishes it from the other existing genera of its group. A remarkable feature which it exhibits is the large **number** of molar teeth. These apparently go on increasing in-definitely during its life, the suggestion, being that they are worn away by the nature of the food—algae with much sand intermixed. As many as twenty molar teeth have been counted in one half of the jaw$_s$ and there is no reason to forbid the assumption that they

[1] **Kiikeiithal lias** dlscoTered a **thick** coating of radiroentary hairs **in** the **fbettw** of **the** Maaatee, **tlras** sIxawiBg **that it is the daaoendaiit** *of* an animal ferry Ilk® a Seal.

* **" On** the **MftB&tee,"** i** *Trans, **JSbdL** Sac.* **roL yiiL** 1872, p» ***tSff.***

* **Etartlttib,** * * BeitrSg® zur Keuatnis te Man»to»-Jxton»" %&&L **JfefeA, 188% p. 1***